

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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KING EDWARD VIII LEADS THE EMPIRE'S MOURNERS.

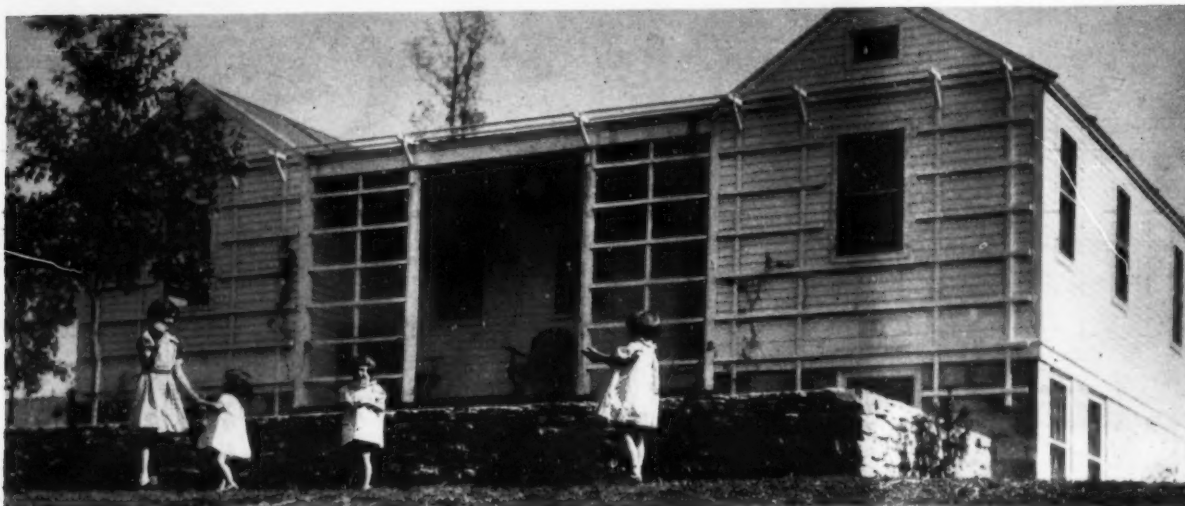
The new monarch following the coffin of King George V through the streets of London. With him are his brothers, the Duke of York (left), the Duke of Gloucester (right), and in the rear, the Duke of Kent, and his brother-in-law, the Earl of Harewood.

(Times Wide World Photos).

The \$5,000 House Put Up to Congress



LOW COST HOME BUILT WITH FEDERAL MONEY.
One of the twenty-five government-financed homes in Magnolia Homesteads, near Meridian, Miss., whose average rental is \$13.49, including garage and acreage.



HOME IN INDUSTRIAL-FARMING PROJECT.
One of ninety-nine families of Arthurdale colony, Reedsville, W. Va., lives in this Federal-built home on a three to five acre tract, a subsistence and craft enterprise launched when near-by mining was curtailed, ending jobs for many.



HER OWN GARDEN AND PLENTY OF ROOM.
A girl shown with a Federal-financed home her parents rent in a homestead near Dallas, Texas, for \$13.10 a month, which includes a six to twenty acre garden, garage and chicken house.



ENJOYING COMFORTS OF A REAL HOME.
A room of one of sixty-two homes provided by government aid, at the colony near Wichita Falls, Texas, and rented out at \$11.79 average, with ground for raising foodstuffs.

THE Federal Government already has experimented widely with varied better-housing programs. Many small homestead and colony projects have been initiated. Under a rural resettlement plan, the farm housing problem has been studied. The HOLC has encouraged home-buying and prevented home losses. On the outskirts of several cities, model urban colony-homes and communities have been built for city workers. And in large cities the government has spent \$300,000,000 in substituting inexpensive apartments for dingy rooms in a slum-clearance effort having dual benefits.

Today, with Congress in session, the government is particularly concerned with housing for the great bulk of the population—the families with modest incomes. It is asserted that 10,000,000 middle-class families urgently need better homes, and President Roosevelt considers some program to provide homes costing about \$5,000 for low-income families a vital necessity. Because private building operations in this class are now limited, responsibility of providing such homes has been put up to Washington. Three courses are suggested:

1. Wide expansion of Federal loans and grants, as subsidy through States.
2. Stimulating private construction by providing low-rate capital to private interests, affording easier mortgages.
3. Combining the best features of both.

Senator Wagner, backed by Secretary Ickes, favors the first. The Federal Housing Authority, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and the Federal Reserve Board favor the private money-lending program.

The mortgage plan suggests formation of a national mortgage association dealing in trusts guaranteed by the government, with interest kept low, perhaps 4 per cent. The subsidy plan faces protests on the ground it would increase the national debt, and would discourage the limited private small-home building now being done by private interests. Yet the subsidy plan, dealing through States instead of (as in all previous Federal housing efforts) keeping control in Washington, would make such details as land condemnation easier and minimize danger of raising constitutional issues, say sponsors.

NEW TAXES OR INFLATION?

The Financial Problem Becomes the Major Issue Before Congress

By FELIX J. BELAIR.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEW taxes or inflation of the currency became the major issue before Congress this week. A decision is expected within a fortnight and the heated discussion that is sure to precede the choice promises to make Mr. Average American acutely tax conscious.

Although an administration-sponsored tax program during an election year is politically anathema that self-same consideration may now dictate such a course. President Roosevelt knows, as do his most astute political advisers, that his administration is most vulnerable on the subject of the budget. They are determined that runaway inflation is to be prevented if possible. Whether the choice between the two alternatives is made by this Congress or the next, the selection is inevitable.

When the second session of the Seventy-fourth Congress met about a month ago, President Roosevelt submitted a budget estimating expenditures for the regular government establishment, enlarged to include public works, farm relief, social security and the CCC but excluding work relief, at \$5,000,000 less than estimated revenues.

This looked pretty good, politically and economically, even though this \$5,000,000 was to be more than wiped out by contemplated relief spending of as much as \$2,000,000,000. But even as the budget message was being read, the estimates it contained were being knocked into a cocked hat by the action of the Supreme Court. Just a block away across the greensward in front of the Capitol Building, it was handing down a decision that spelled doom for the administration farm program and the \$547,000,000 of processing taxes it would have brought in during 1936-37. So the estimates were just that much off key.

But that was only the beginning. The following Monday the same court

ordered an additional \$200,000,000 of collected but undisbursed processing taxes refunded to those from whom they were collected. The same action placed in jeopardy another \$979,000,000 of such taxes that long since had been disbursed to farmers.

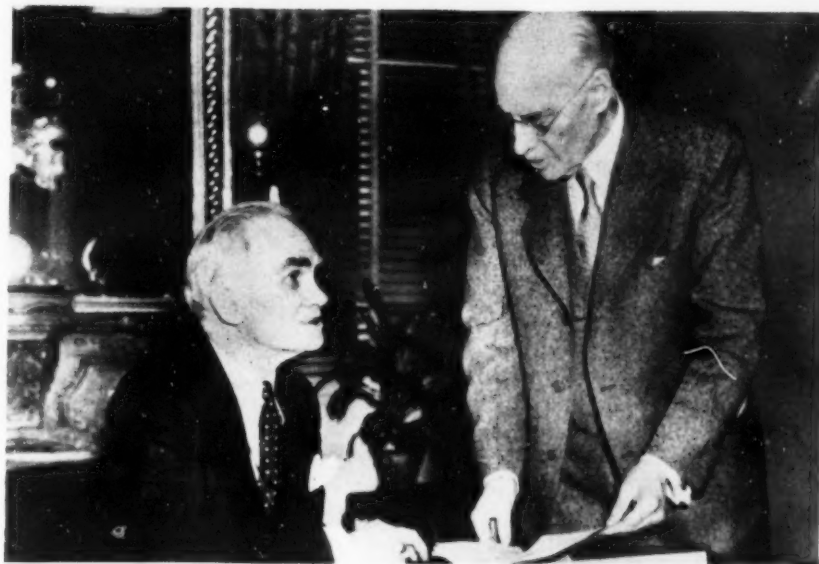
To complete the picture, the Senate on the ensuing Monday followed the lead of the House and passed over the veto of President Roosevelt the \$2,500,000,000 Soldiers' Bonus Bill. Thus the budget estimates for the coming fiscal year went completely out the window.

What to do about it was the question. Once again the President did the unexpected. He asked immediate action appropriating the entire amount needed to meet the Bonus Bill.

His outright demand for the bonus appropriation brought the subject of new taxes to the fore. It was met on the spot with agitation for currency expansion and arguments that such a course would not necessarily



THE INFLATIONARY BLOC RENEWS ITS DEMANDS FOR CURRENCY EXPANSION.
Representative Wright Patman of Texas discussing the government's financial problems at a caucus.



THE PRESIDENT ASKS CONGRESS TO FIND \$2,249,178,375 FOR THE BONUS.

Speaker Joseph W. Byrns, to whom Mr. Roosevelt's letter was addressed, conferring with Representative Edward T. Taylor, acting chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.



BILLIONS FOR HIS RELIEF WORK STILL MUST BE FOUND.
Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, in thoughtful mood at a conference.

involve a booming price structure. The Treasury held \$10,200,000,000 of gold, or \$4,400,000,000 more than was needed for actual currency backing, not to mention some \$300,000,000 of silver. Why not use a part of this supply? This the administration has consistently declined to do. It also has demonstrated a reluctance to borrow as heavily as bonus financing would require.

Borrow it must. But inevitably the borrowing would have to be repaid from taxation. Powerful groups in both branches of Congress oppose further issuance of interest-bearing securities to meet government debts. The ranks of these are being swelled on every side by opponents of new taxes in an election year.

Here then is the problematic trinity that now confronts the administration as a result of recent legislative and

judicial developments: (1) The necessity of raising new money to finance the new farm program and the soldiers' bonus. (2) The reluctance of Congress to vote new taxes during an election year. (3) The existence of a monetary basis for currency inflation.

It is now practically certain that President Roosevelt will recommend some new taxes this week. If these are confined to an amount needed only to finance the farm program, it is practically certain they will be voted with little difficulty. But if they go beyond that sphere and attempt to take care of the bonus requirements, most observers feel the President is "in for it." So strong may be the opposition to such a program that House and Senate alike may stampede for currency inflation as a way out.

In the New Deal Corner



"Supreme happiness and comfort"



Smith hit "below the belt"



"Such an embarrassing situation"

Clang!

The gong that started the 1936 Presidential battle was no feeble-sounding buzzer, but the clangorous tongue of Al Smith. His Liberty League speech signaled the start of the following free-for-all. (Rules: the traditional alignment of Democrats versus Republicans doesn't hold. Every man for himself.)

"Jackanapes"

Said militant John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, of Al Smith's speech:

After having established his comfortable status, Al Smith undertook to assail every act performed by the greatest humanitarian President the United States ever had. Alfred E. Smith from his position of supreme happiness and comfort offered to the 14,000,000 unemployed and their dependents for their supreme happiness and comfort only the ancient face of the Constitution. Sprung from the loins of the common people, he now parades himself like a gibbering political jackanapes as the central figure of a billion-dollar dinner financed by the interests opposed to everything desired by the working man.

Whereupon the 1,716 delegates to the union's biennial convention were presented with the union's legislative program, which among other things suggests an amendment to the Constitution to allow the enactment of "social justice" legislation.

Irony came to haunt Al Smith next day when service employees in his Empire State Building walked out on strike, saying Smith had ignored requests of their union.

Fists of Esau

Fiery excerpts from even-tempered Senator Joseph T. Robinson's official radio reply to Smith's speech: The voice is Jacob's voice but the hands are the hands of Esau. Al Smith hit Roosevelt below the belt, deserted to the enemy under fire, discarded the brown derby for the high hat. The Liberty League banquet was the swellest party ever given by the du Ponts.

Summary (speaking to, and of, Al Smith): You have advocated and championed every basic principle that has been written into law by the Roosevelt Administration. You approved NRA, you approved farm relief, you urged Federal spending and public works, you urged Congress to cut red tape and confer power on the Executive, and you exposed with merciless logic the false cry of communism and socialism. The New Deal was the platform of the Happy Warrior. The policies of the Liberty League have become the platform of the unhappy warrior.

Uncomfortable

"Such an embarrassing situation," said the Secretary of Agriculture, "for farmers, consumers, processors and the government." He was talking to a radio audience and he was referring to the Supreme Court's decision refunding \$200,000,000 to processors.

"Many of the processors themselves are extremely uncomfortable about the whole business," Secretary Wallace said, and backed his point by quoting the Northwestern Miller, magazine of the milling industry, which said, "We have yet to find one [miller] who believes himself entitled, in equity and fairness, to pocket such money as may be restored to him by tax collectors."

"This is probably the greatest legalized steal in American history," said Secretary Wallace. "Packers, for instance, in 1929 made \$20,000,000 in profits. In 1936 the Supreme Court would reward them with \$51,000,000 tax refunds!"

"The problem now is to discover the best way out of this situation, not in any vindictive spirit, but in the spirit shown in the preamble of the Constitution—to 'establish justice.'"

In Various Other Corners

P. S.

After Senator Joseph T. Robinson had replied to the Liberty League speech, Al Smith made this statement to the press:

"Poor Joe—I'm sorry for him. They put him in a tough spot. He did the best he knew how, but it was no answer. As I said in my speech at the Liberty League dinner, there is only one man who should try to answer me. I was an unhappy warrior to hear him read off a speech over which he stumbled so that I felt sure it was canned and did not come from the heart of the Joe Robinson that I have known. He tried to becloud the issue."

Revival

There was something of the revival in the South's Grass Roots Convention, which, united in common opposition to Negroes, the New Deal and Karl Marx, endorsed Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia for President. As the Governor warmed up, he began shouting to members in the audience.

"This crazy dream of the New Deal won't last!"

"It won't last long, anyway, Gene," a man in the gallery yelled.

"I'll say it won't, brother," the Governor shouted. "And the reason is that we got a United States Supreme Court in Washington."

"Lordy, Gene, pour it on 'em," thundered the audience.

After which "pouring on," Governor Talmadge offered his platform: (1) Cut taxes. (2) Stop nine-tenths of the Federal activities in America. (3) Stop all competition of the government with private industry. (4) Cut down the expense of the Federal Government by tearing down seven-eighths of the buildings in Washington and cover the grounds with beautiful parks. (5) Pay the national debt.

Idahoan in Brooklyn

To a Brooklyn meeting of about 2,000, among whom were comparatively few Republicans of prominence, Senator Borah suggested:

Not exactly himself for Republican Presidential nominee, but a method of selecting the nominee, who, he insisted, must be a forward-moving person, must be selected by the people and not a smoke-filled, secret, backward-looking conclave. The question facing the Republican party was "who is going to determine the fitness of its candidate—and how?"

He then proposed \$50 to \$60 a month old-age pensions, strict neutrality with a complete avoidance of participation in any attempted solution of any of Europe's problems. He condemned amending the Constitution through usurpation of power by Congress or the President, defended his opposition to the anti-lynching bill when heckled by Negroes in the audience, called Smith's speech a funeral oration—"nothing like it since Mark Antony stood over the body of Julius Caesar."

Too Many Cooks

Traditional springboard for the announcement of candidates for State offices in Kansas is Kansas Day. A Kansan, heart and soul, Governor Landon chose that day to jump into the ring as a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Introduced as a rugged, homely, courageous man and trusted public official, he demanded a sound currency, a farm policy giving agriculture equality with industry through a building up of home markets, soil conservation and flood control. He was against the New Deal, but also against the old order, and would stay within constitutional limitations.

Picturesque excerpts: "We are going to be many years unscrambling the eggs cooked up by the kitchen cabinet of this administration. One of the greatest failings of the cooks was that they were unable to tell the bad eggs from the good. The greatest reform we could have is recovery."



"Poor Joe—I'm sorry for him"



"This crazy dream won't last"



"Who is going to determine his fitness



——and how?"



"To tell the bad eggs



from the good"

Mrs. Huey P. Long Goes to the Senate



MRS. ROSE McCONNELL LONG.

Eight Women Now Members of Congress

APPOINTED by Governor James A. Noe of Louisiana to fill the unexpired term of her late husband, Huey P. Long, Mrs. Rose McConnell Long is taking her seat in the United States Senate near Senator Hattie W. Caraway of Arkansas, whom Senator Long helped elect. It will be the first time in history that there have been two women Senators at the same time. The only other woman to be a Senator was Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton, 84, of Georgia, who in 1922 served one day by courtesy appointment.

Mrs. Long's appointment may be contested as invalid (by law the Louisiana State Democratic Central Committee must make such an appointment) but she expects to fight for her seat. Her term ends Jan. 3, 1937, when Allen J. Ellender, nominated for a full six-year term, will take office.

Now 42, mother of three children, Mrs. Long married the future Senator in Memphis in 1913 when he was 19. She helped him in his law schooling and was his stenographer when he was building his law practice. She is personally attractive and popular, but in recent years has not been active either socially or politically.

There are now eight women in Congress. She joins, besides Senator Caraway, six women Representatives: Mrs. Caroline O'Day of New York, Mrs. Isabella Greenway of Arizona, Mrs. Virginia Jenckes of Indiana, Mrs. Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts and Mrs. Florence P. Kahn of California.



MRS. HATTIE W. CARAWAY.
(Associated Press)



MRS. MARY T. NORTON.
(Times Wide World Photos)



MRS. CAROLINE O'DAY.
(Times Wide World Photos)



MRS. VIRGINIA JENCKES.
(© Harris & Ewing)



MRS. FLORENCE P. KAHN.
(Associated Press)



MRS. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS.
(Associated Press)



MRS. ISABELLA GREENWAY.
(© Harris & Ewing)



The Bonus Rush

WITH pre-payment of the soldier bonus ordered for midsummer, veterans this week center their attention on two huge buildings in Washington while a rush approaching stampede proportions begins over a nation-wide front for the payments Congress ordered. One building, facing and reflecting this 1936 gold rush, is the palatial Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where the \$50 bonds for bonus payment are being prepared. The other is the Veterans Administration building, which contains thousands of clerks, attorneys, physicians, accountants and others having to do with affairs of veterans, sick and well. Here the complicated machinery of bonus payment is beginning to turn.

Under the 1924 bonus plan, \$1 a day adjusted compensation was awarded to every World War veteran (\$1.25 for overseas duty), the total increased by 25 per cent, and the interest on the whole compounded until 1945, maturity date. Thus an original \$400 claim (the average) would be \$1,000 in twenty years and the total 1924 obligation of \$1,400,000,000 becomes

more than \$3,500,000,000. Of the 4,600,000 war veterans, most are eligible for the bonus, and 3,000,000 of the 3,725,174 certificate holders already have borrowed \$1,700,000,000 from the government. The big job in Washington now is (1) to compute and pay off balances to all those who borrowed; (2) to pay totals to non-borrowers; (3) to ascertain, issue certificates and pay off the large number of veterans who did not even apply for the bonus.

This means that about 3,000 Veteran Administration employees must work at top speed until July, when first payments will be ready (although June 15 was first date set) getting all these papers ready; that the Bureau of Engraving must hire many extra employees, because even a \$1,000,000,000 bond issue means 20,000,000 of the \$50 bonds.

At hundreds of Veterans Administration offices over the country, application forms are going out and coming in, innumerable questions are being asked and answered, thousands of individual problems are being solved, yards of red tape are being unwound.



FINGERPRINT BUSINESS AGAIN IN THE BONUS STAMPEDE.
Veterans applying for bonus being identified in Washington.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

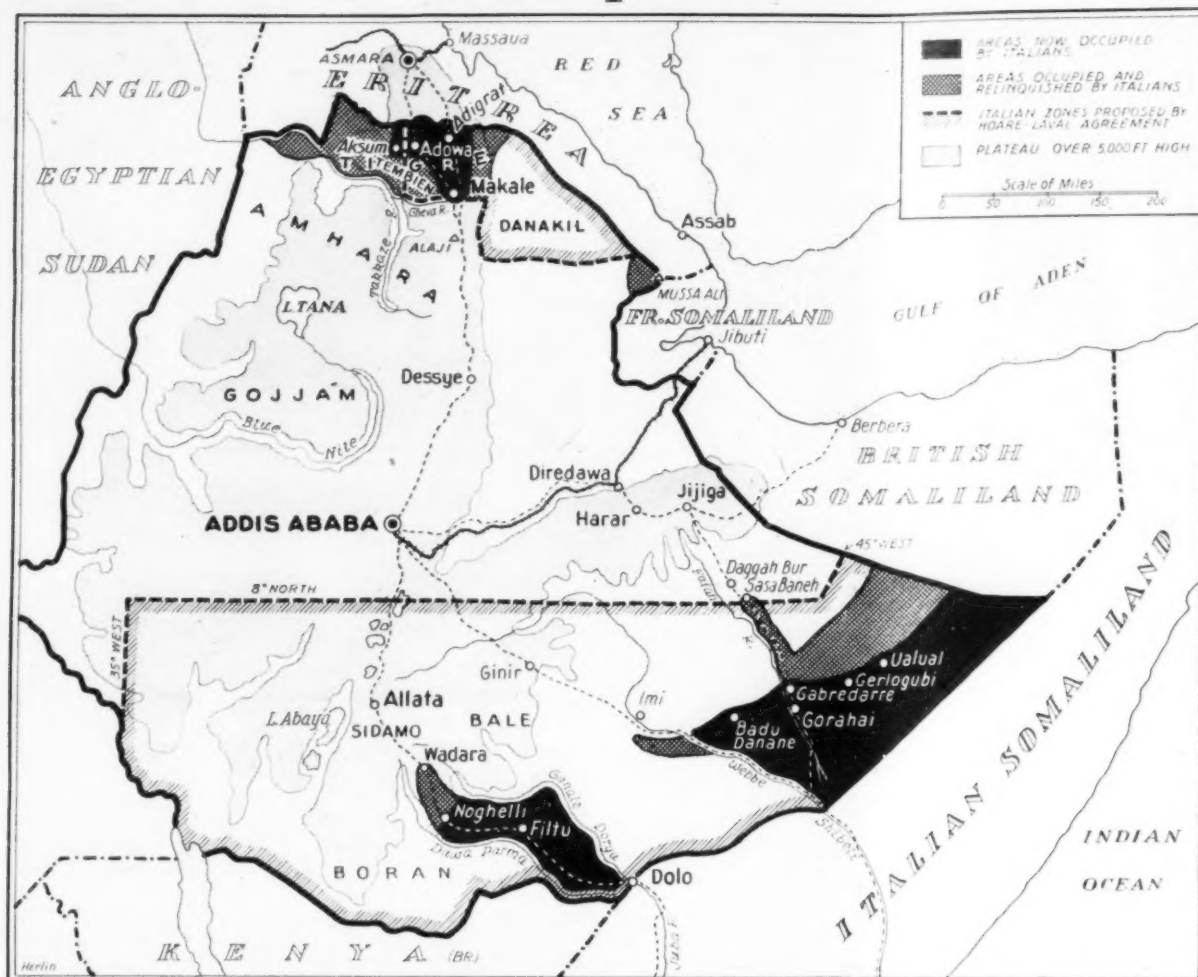
MISS SALLY DERMODY
of Elmhurst, L. I., first woman in the New York area to apply for the bonus. She was a Navy Yeomanette.



A SCENE IN BUREAU OF ENGRAVING IN WASHINGTON
showing clerks handling mountains of currency.
(Associated Press.)

CHEERING NEWS FOR THE DISABLED.
Ex-soldiers in a veterans' hospital in the Bronx, New York, hailing a radio announcement of the passage of the bonus.
(International.)

End of Chapter One in Ethiopia



AFTER THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF WAR, the Italians possess only a small corner in Northern Ethiopia and in the South they have not yet entered the mountain country where Ethiopians plan their real defense.



THE NEXT CHAPTER MAY BE ONE OF PICKS AND SHOVELS AND TAR.
(Associated Press).

Six-Week Vacation?

AMERICAN school children welcome February for its Presidential birthdays. This year Ethiopians likewise welcome February, but their national heroes are "little rains" and bring no two-day vacation from school, but a probable six-week vacation from Italian penetration. Although erratic, the February rains are just as destructive to Italian roads as the long rains which last from June to October.

For the time being, Italians are concentrating on fortifying present positions, strengthening lines of communication so that when the rains are over Il Duce's troops will be able to advance from where they left off, namely, Makale in the North and Nogheili in the South.

The real defense of Ethiopia is in its terrain, over which mechanized fighting units without the aid of good roads are more of a handicap than an advantage. The number of fighters at the front is limited by the amount of supplies that can be got to them.

Thus wet weather is liable to bring the Italian advance to a temporary halt and bring the first chapter of the invasion to an ending not too favorable to Mussolini.

Roman Roads

In the days of the Caesars, the Roman Empire was dependent on its great network of roads. In this day of Mussolini, the Italians in Ethiopia are also dependent on roads, but no network, mainly one vital strand that ties Makale to its Eritrean base. Just south of Makale the famous "Negus's road" built by the Ethiopians connects with Addis Ababa. To obtain the use of this road for themselves is the desire of Italians, who would then have a road from the Port of Massaua in Eritrea to Addis Ababa.

In the South, however, there are virtually no roads worthy of the name. But the country is a vast plain and machines can drive across in dry weather. In wet weather the territory turns to bog. Recently General Rodolfo Graziani showed what speed can be made over these plains, but when he reached Wadara he found himself open to isolation and possible massacre. His return to Nogheili was equally rapid.

A Long War

Even if the Italians do succeed in taking Addis Ababa, the capture of the capital may prove only a psychological victory. Addis Ababa is no industrial center, no vital metropolis, the taking of which would paralyze Ethiopia. At most it is but one symbol of the empire. Its occupation would not of itself prevent the continuance of guerrilla fighting.

This perhaps explains why Mussolini has not progressed far, but instead has attempted to solidify territory gained. Significant seems the fact that there is a direct relation between the territories he seems determined to retain and obtain with those the Hoare-Laval agreement proposed to put under his control.

Thursday, in Rome, Mussolini admitted to his subjects that the war was to be a long one. Then he made more preparations for a long-time campaign. His Cabinet approved various war measures, one of which was a higher tax on bachelors. Another ordered every Italian male between the ages of 11 and 32 to undergo a periodical examination for physical fitness.

Britain's Tribute to Its Dead King

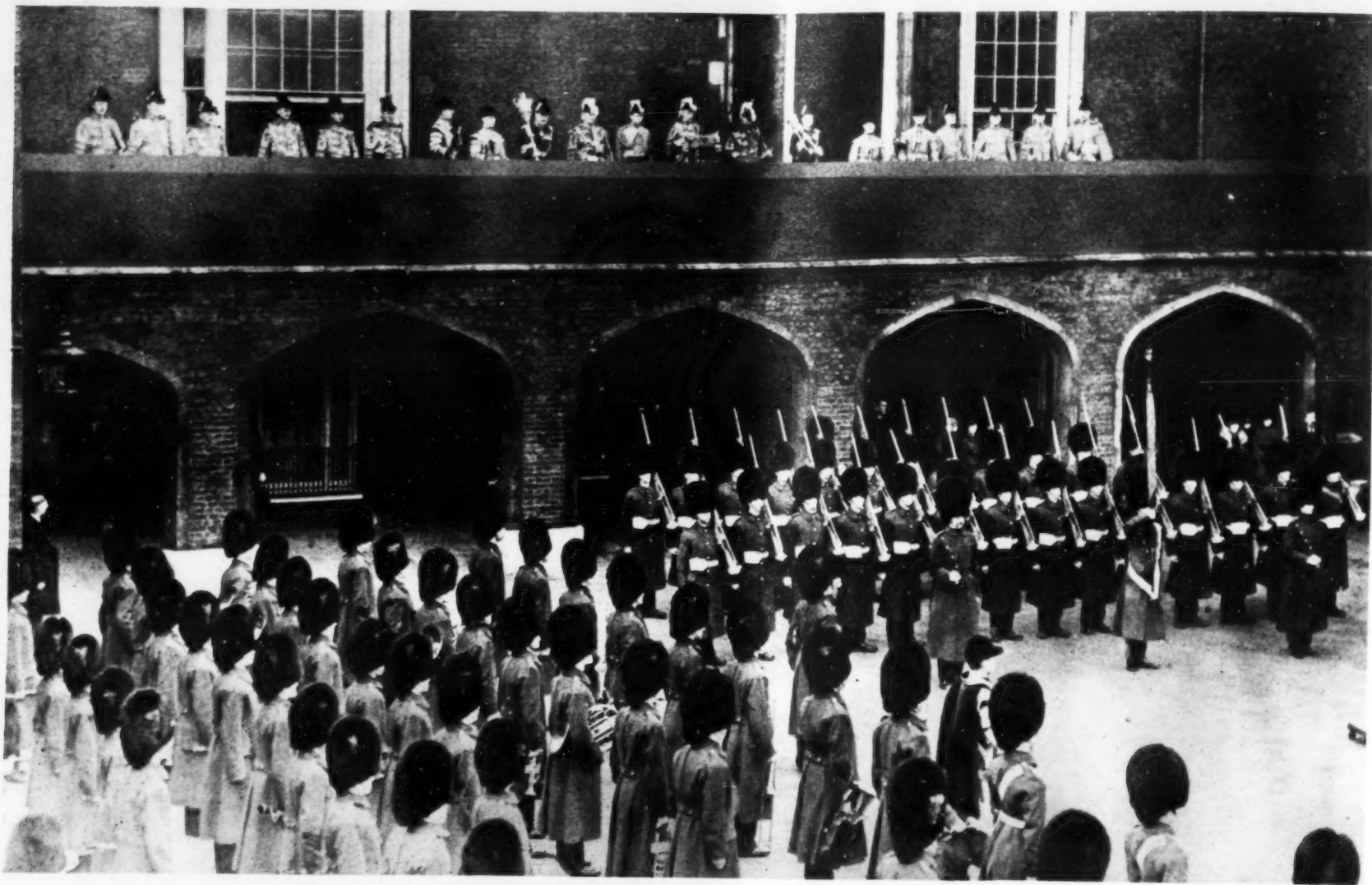


THE BODY OF GEORGE V LYING IN STATE IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

It was here that the endless crowds, marching four abreast in lines on either side of the coffin, paid their last respects to their dead sovereign. There were no flowers in the ancient building, where William Rufus held his first court in 1099. The four officers of the Grenadier Guards, at each corner of the third step, and the four members of the Corps of the Gentlemen of Arms, on the stone floor, stand rigidly motionless.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

A King's Son Proclaimed King



TO EVERY CORNER OF BRITAIN'S EMPIRE.

First of the four readings of the proclamation of Edward VIII's kingship. Sir Gerald Wollaston, Garter King of Arms, stands on the balcony of St. James's Palace, flanked by pursuivants, mace bearers, heralds and trumpeters. The radio carried his voice to Britons in every dominion.

(All Photos, Times Wide World Photos.)



THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON GUARDS HIS DOMAIN.

A red silk cord barred entrance to the city, where a gate once gave access to the mediaeval walled city which survives only as a district of London. When the Lord Mayor read the order in council commanding that the proclamation be read, he ordered the cord cut to admit the ceremonial procession.



"SEND HIM VICTORIOUS, HAPPY AND GLORIOUS, LONG TO REIGN OVER US, GOD SAVE THE KING."

After the last of the four readings of the proclamation, by the Clarenceux King of Arms, at the Royal Exchange, inside the City. The close-packed crowd listened until the band played the national anthem. Then they sang the words.

An Empire Mourns a Sovereign



THE DEPARTURE FROM SANDRINGHAM OF THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

Borne on the same gun carriage which carried the bodies of Queen Victoria and Edward VII, the casket of George V passes along the village road to the railroad station. The new King and his brothers follow bareheaded and on foot. And villagers, bareheaded, watch them pass.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



THROUGH THE STREETS OF LONDON LINED BY SILENT THRONGS.

After its railroad journey, the same procession formed, and passed through crowded London streets to Westminster Hall. The Maltese cross on top of the crown, which fell off shortly after this picture was taken, may be clearly seen against the dark background of the shako behind it.

King Edward VIII as the United States Saw Him



KING EDWARD VIII, the new ruler of Great Britain, is known to the people of the United States nearly as well as to the subjects of the Crown in the far-flung dominions of the empire. He has visited the country twice, the first time in 1919, when, as the Prince of Wales, his official tour of state served as a tribute to England's World War ally, and again in 1924, when, as Baron Renfrew, he came to New York incognito to attend the British-American polo matches on Long Island, view the sights of the metropolis and enjoy its night life and pay an informal call on President Coolidge at the White House.

A FUTURE KING AND A FUTURE PRESIDENT AS THEY MET SIXTEEN YEARS AGO.

The Prince of Wales with Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in a reviewing party at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis. Josephus Daniels, then Secretary of the Navy, is shown at the Prince's right.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



AT THE DEDICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE BRIDGE.

The Prince of Wales, representing the British Crown, shakes hands with Vice President Charles G. Dawes at the ceremonies of 1927 on the bridge over the Niagara River near Buffalo.

(International.)



AT GEORGE WASHINGTON'S TOMB.

The Prince of Wales at Mount Vernon on Nov. 13, 1919, when he placed a wreath on the grave of the father of American Independence

(© Harris & Ewing.)



THE PRINCE AND HENRY FORD

on a tour of the Ford plant at Detroit in 1924, when a special car was assembled for him in twelve minutes.

(Kadel & Herbert.)

The Prince of Wales's Visits of 1919 and 1924



A TICKER TAPE WELCOME TO VISITING ROYALTY.
The Prince riding up Broadway as New York greeted him officially on his first visit to the United States in 1919.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE YOUNG PRINCE'S FIRST VISIT TO NEW YORK.

Prince Edward looking at the skyscrapers as he was officially welcomed to the city in November, 1919.
(Paul Thompson.)



THE FIRST 'FLYING KING' OF ENGLAND LANDS ON AMERICAN SOIL.

Prince Edward, on his tour of South America in 1931, to promote trade with British industries, disembarks from an American plane after a flight over the Canal Zone.

ON AN INFORMAL VISIT IN 1924.

The Prince, as Baron Renfrew photographed at the Syosset (Long Island) estate of his hosts, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Burden, where he was a guest for three weeks in September.
(P. & A.)



THE ROYAL POLO ENTHUSIAST.
"Baron Renfrew" as he took part in a game on Long Island while on an incognito visit to New York in the Summer of 1924.

FOOTNOTES ON A WEEK'S HEADLINERS

FEDERAL RESERVE OFFICIAL

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT honors Joseph A. Broderick for the second time in appointing him to the board of governors of the Federal Reserve Board for a fourteen-year term, the



Joseph A. Broderick.
(Wide World.)

maximum. Mr. Broderick was his choice in 1929 for Superintendent of Banks in New York and served with distinction for five critical years.

Born in 1881, Mr. Broderick's banking career began at 14 with a job as messenger, but within a week he was promoted to junior bookkeeper. While working days he attended the School of Commerce and Finance

of New York University at night, was graduated in 1906, became assistant secretary of the Morton Trust Company and then from 1910 to 1914 was a State bank examiner.

The Secretary of the Treasury named him on the original committee to work out proposals for technical organization of the Federal Reserve Banks; later he was the system's chief examiner and secretary of its board until 1919, when he became vice president of the National Bank of Commerce.

COOK COUNTY DEMOCRAT

M. S. SZYMCAK—pronounced Sim-chak—who receives a twelve-year appointment to the new Federal Reserve Board, has been a member of the old board since June of 1933. He was born in Chicago in 1894, one of the eight children of a German-Polish immigrant, and made his way through college by clerking in a railroad office during spare hours. He became a professor at his alma mater, De Paul University, Chicago, in 1917, but after three years resigned to enter business for himself—real estate, insurance and banking.



M. S. Szymczak.
(Wide World.)

In politics he became a close friend of the late Mayor Anton J. Cermak of Chicago, who in 1931 appointed him City Controller in an effort to solve Chicago's many financial problems.

A CHINESE DIPLOMAT'S DAUGHTER

IN the cast of "Lady Precious Stream," an ancient Chinese fantasy which had its American premiere in New York last week, is Miss Yuen Tsung Sze, daughter of the Chinese Ambassador to the United States. In her professional stage debut, she wears a robe with splendid gold traceries and appears as the Honorable Reader to explain the story.



Miss Yuen Tsung Sze.
(Wide World.)

Miss Sze is listed on the program by the more familiar first name of Mai-Mai, which means Little Sister. Since the age of 5, she has spent most of her time in England and the United

States, and in 1931 she was graduated from Wellesley College. She has talents as a painter and her canvases have been exhibited in Paris and New York.

By OMAR HITE

EXPERT IN CEREMONIAL

UPON the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal and Chief Butler of England, devolved the duty of arranging the ceremonials of



Duke of Norfolk.
(International.)

King George's burial and the assumption of sovereignty by Edward VIII. At the coronation he will be entitled to stand next to the King and assist in placing the crown on his head.

The Duke, sixteenth in direct line from the Sir John Howard who received the title in 1483, is 27 years old and succeeded to the rank of England's premier peer in 1917. He

holds several other titles, among them Earl of Arundel, created in 1139; Baron Maltravers, 1330, and Earl of Surrey, 1483.

His fortune is estimated high in the millions—at one time guesses put his income at \$15,000 a day—but heavy taxation and the maintenance of several big residences make it hard to meet expenses and some of his places have been for sale or rent in recent years. His estates include about 50,000 acres of land. Arundel Castle, his Sussex home, dates from the time of King Alfred. The eleventh Duke spent \$3,000,000 in rebuilding and improving it and the fifteenth Duke put in \$5,000,000.

The Duke is the most important lay member of the Roman Catholic Church in England and his family has played an important part in history for centuries. At 19 he took his examinations for admission to Oxford, but flunked.

His father arranged the ceremonials at the coronations of Edward VII and George V. The present Duke first performed his duties in 1930, when King George opened Parliament following his serious illness.

NEW PREMIER OF FRANCE

ALBERT SARRAUT, Premier of France pending general elections, prides himself on being one of the country's most durable men, having escaped death in duels, two attempts at assassination, a shipwreck, the collapse of a railroad bridge and several motor accidents. "I need only twelve days to recover from anything," he once remarked.

He is durable also in politics and at 64 can look back on a parliamentary career of thirty-three years. He probably has lost count of the number of Cabinets in which he has served, usually as Minister of Colonies.

Before the World War he was Governor General of French Indo-China, and his knowledge of Far Eastern affairs is almost encyclopedic. When hostilities started he resigned as Minister of Public Instruction to enlist as a private, later was commissioned and won the Croix de Guerre in the fighting around Verdun.

The new Premier owns a chain of newspapers and wields great influence. He was a delegate to the Washington Arms Conference in 1921 and the London Economic Conference in 1933, and in the diplomatic field served as Ambassador to Turkey. He made an excellent impression in the United States by his open-mindedness, and generally prefers not to start a fight until efforts at conciliation have failed.



Albert Sarraut.
(Wide World.)

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC HONOR

DR. ARTHUR E. KENNELLY, Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering at Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, receives the Mascart Medal, awarded triennially by the Société Française des Electriciens of Paris, for a theory he advanced in 1902. It dealt with the influence of a conducting layer in the atmosphere on long-distance radio transmission. His theory since has been verified experimentally and this ionized "radio mirror" has been named the Kennelly - Heaviside layer.



Dr. A. E. Kennelly.
(Wide World.)

Dr. Kennelly, born at Bombay, India, in 1861 and educated in England, was a telegraph operator and cable electrician in youth, and from 1887 to 1894 was principal electrical assistant to Thomas A. Edison. He joined the Harvard faculty in 1902. He has published nearly thirty books, written more than 350 scientific papers, is a past president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a leader in many scientific societies.

PUBLIC HEALTH DOCTOR

DR. THOMAS PARRAN JR., slated to succeed Dr. Hugh S. Cumming as Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, has held the rank of an Assistant Surgeon General since 1926 but for the past five years has been on leave of absence to serve as Commissioner of the New York State Department of Health. He is a close friend of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and it was Mr. Roosevelt, then Governor, who gave him the New York appointment.



Dr. Thomas Parran Jr.
(Wide World.)

Dr. Parran was born in Maryland in 1892, took his A. B. at St. John's College, his A. M. at the University of Maryland and finished his medical course at Georgetown University in 1915. He entered the Public Health Service in 1917, was chief medical officer at Muscle Shoals in 1918 and later was executive officer of the War Risk Insurance Bureau's medical office.

AN UMPIRE HOLDS OUT

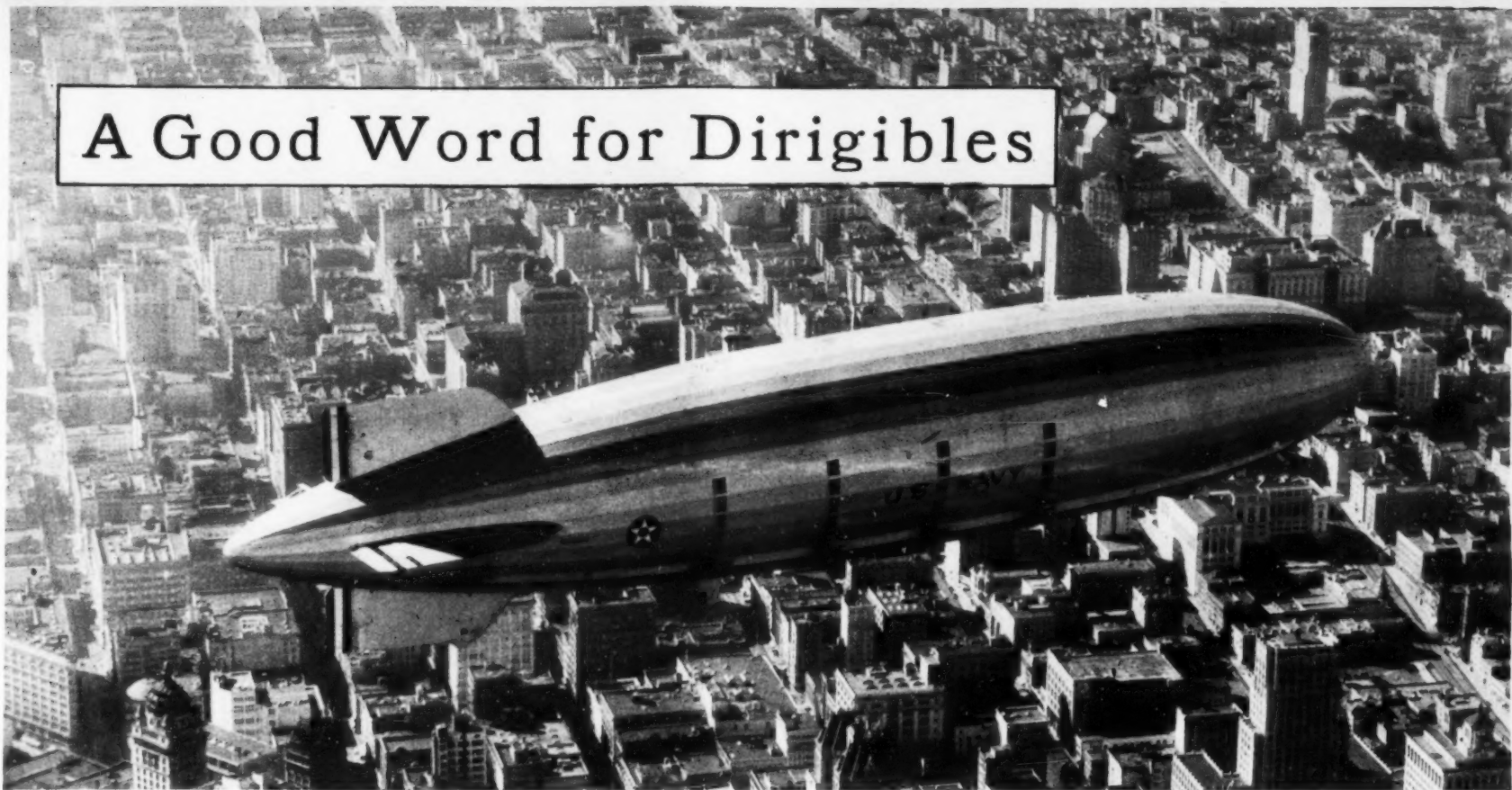
IN baseball it's the hold-out season and Albert D. (Dolly) Stark wins distinction by being the first umpire to announce himself a hold-out. The National League pays him \$9,000 a season but he thinks that isn't enough for such a "tough, thankless job" with its isolated existence.

Mr. Stark, who is 38, is the basketball coach at Dartmouth in the Winter months and has been doing well there. He came into the majors in 1928 after a year's apprenticeship in the old Eastern League. The fans like him and last August brought the unusual spectacle of a day in the umpire's honor being celebrated at the Polo Grounds, with some 1,500 admirers joining in presenting a new automobile to him.



"Dolly" Stark.
(Wide World.)

A Good Word for Dirigibles



WHEN the stern of the U. S. Navy dirigible Macon suddenly collapsed during fleet manoeuvres over the Pacific last February, and the airship pitched into the sea, people said that ended dirigible building in this country.

Only two lives were lost in the Macon disaster. But when the Akron had fallen into the Atlantic two years before, 73 of her 77 officers and men were lost. And the crash of the Shenandoah in Ohio in 1925 cost fourteen lives. Only the ancient Los Angeles survived, and she took to the ground at Lakehurst to weather the storm of unpopularity.

Last week eight scientists completed a ten-month study at the request of Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson. They found dirigibles merited a place in Uncle Sam's household. Neither trains, nor ships, nor airplanes were fool-proof, they pointed out. And airships promised soon to equal these older forms of transportation in safety.

The eight scientists recommended

that Uncle Sam's next dirigible be a "flying laboratory" rather than a regular arm of the navy. There were no harsh words in the report, but Alfred V. de Forest, Massachusetts Tech professor and one of the eight, said last Summer that the Navy had refused to permit changes to overcome a structural weakness in the Macon's stern despite pleas of her designers.

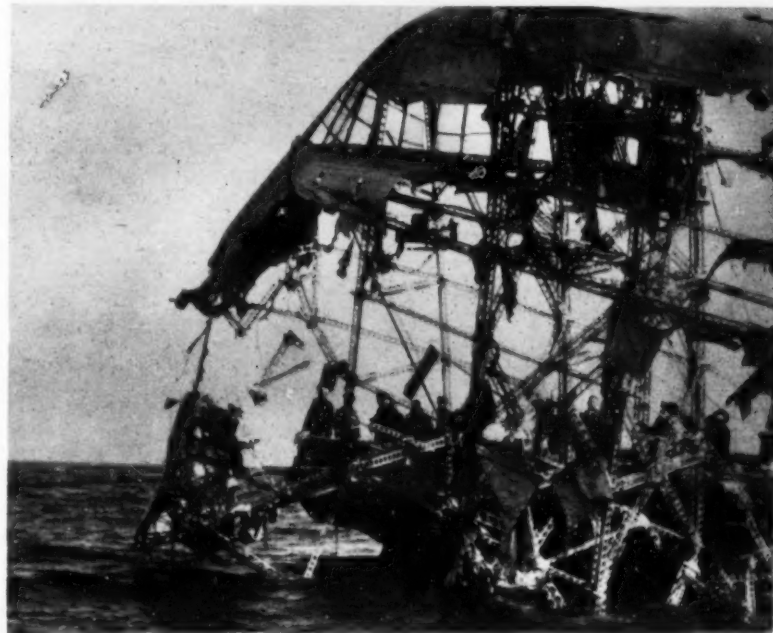
The report was music to the ears of the lighter-than-air enthusiasts. Since the United States went anti-airship, they had watched the German Graf Zeppelin jealously. That great balloon completed her 500th flight when she flew over Rio de Janeiro last November. She is an accredited mail carrier between Europe and South America.

Meanwhile, the navy's lighter-than-air personnel has been keeping in trim at Lakehurst, N. J. The ZMC-2, all-metal airship, comes out of her hangar and flies regularly, as do several blimps. And the Los Angeles, though she does not go aloft, is always swept, garnished and ready.

WHEN THE ILL-FATED MACON FLEW PROUDLY OVER SAN FRANCISCO.

It was the large upper fin, near the tail at the left, that ripped loose, wrecked her rear end, and so brought her flight to an end in the Pacific.

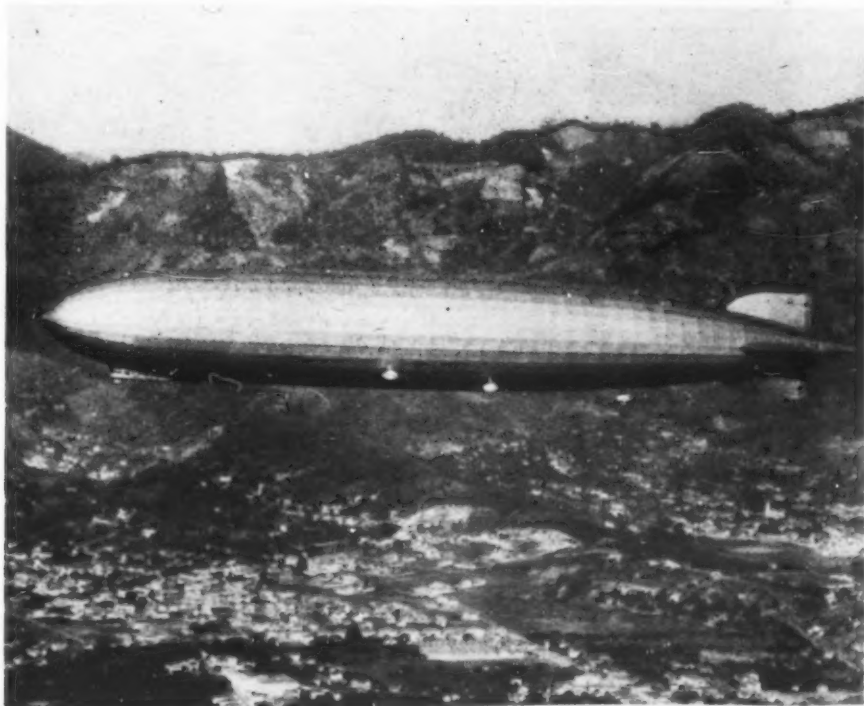
(Clyde Sunderland.)



THE AKRON COMES UP FROM THE OCEAN BED.

The control cabin of the airship, upside down, tangled and tattered, as salvagers brought it to the surface of the Atlantic off New Jersey in 1933.

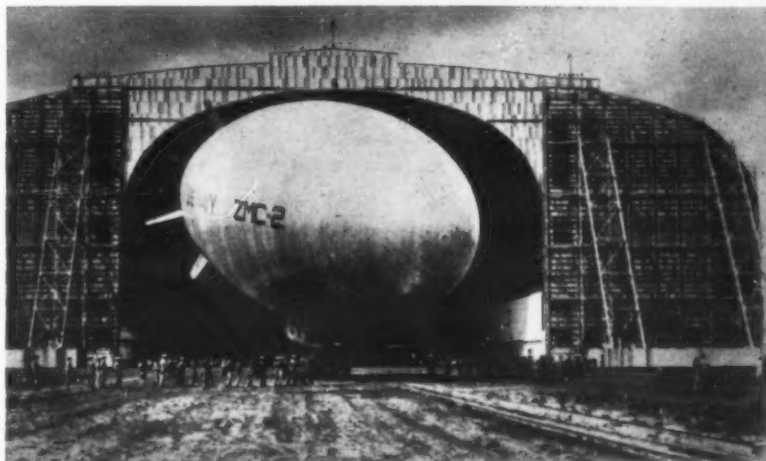
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE GRAF ZEPPELIN OVER RIO DE JANEIRO.

Residents of the Brazilian capital are used to the sight because the German airship brings mail and passengers from Europe regularly.

(Associated Press.)



THE ZMC-2, THE NAVY'S "METAL BUBBLE."

Short flights and the routine of taking her in and out of her hangar at Lakehurst keep ground crews and flying crews in trim.

(Associated Press.)



Melting-Pot Schools

TEACHERS are still "teaching subjects and not children," and should become more "child-conscious" instead of curriculum-conscious," declares Dr. Stephen F. Bayne, Associate Superintendent of New York City Schools, in the annual report on schools of the metropolis just published. Admitting that individual training of pupils is far from a modern theory, he says, however, "individuation of instruction" should go further. By emphasizing this principle in New York to the utmost, "the largest school system in the world is being made the smallest."

The report dramatizes the education of New York City's 1,121,000 pupils of all races, colors and nationalities studying together—a juvenile phase of the great potpourri and melting pot which is New York.

Included in individualistic non-textbook instruction featured in New York's 1,000 schools by the 36,000 teachers are singing, orchestras, music composition, art work of various kinds, organized athletics (often on roofs away from congested streets), dancing, sewing, rhythmic typewriting, better hearing and vision, laboratory experiments, carpentry, foundry work, marionettes, manicuring, beauty parlor work and aviation mechanics.

"The time will come when the school will no longer release the pupils at the end of a five-hour day," the report suggests. "In the five-hour day there is no time even for sufficient exercise of the body."



**MASS EDUCATION—
DEPLORED**

(All photos taken at New York City Schools.)

**THREADING
A NEEDLE—
IT'S HARD.**



DEMOCRACY IN SCHOOL—LUNCH TIME.



EXPRESSING HIMSELF—WITH BRUSH.

Uncle Sam's First Free Port



WHERE SPICES AND FRUITS, RUBBER AND TIN, MAY BREAK THEIR JOURNEY.

Within the circle may be seen the five city-owned piers on Staten Island, New York City, and the unused land immediately behind them, where the first free port in America is to be established.

(Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc.)

THE late Mayor John F. Hylan endured much criticism over some of his acts as Mayor of New York City from 1918 to 1925. Had his death been postponed just three weeks he would have lived to see new hope for one of his greatest white elephants.

For last week Secretary Roper announced the granting to New York City of the right to establish, operate and maintain a free port. It will be the first in the United States, and is made possible through action of Congress in 1934, which authorized foreign trade zones in the United States. And the area chosen for the

site is part of Mr. Hylan's little-used \$30,000,000 pier development at Stapleton, S. I. Five piers and eighteen acres of land will be utilized.

Free zones have aided many world ports to attain greatness. Hamburg was the first city to establish a modern free zone, and it grew to be Europe's largest seaport. To it come the imports and exports of all middle Europe, because they can be transshipped without payment of duty. Goods may be stored, sorted, repacked and even manufactured. At Staten Island manufacturing will not be permitted.

The British Empire found it advan-

tageous to develop Hongkong, Singapore and Penang as free ports. Copenhagen, Danzig and Stockholm followed Hamburg's lead. And on the Mediterranean Trieste and Fiume were the first of several ports to establish free zones.

Such cities perform the function of railroad freight classification yards, only they deal with ocean instead of land commerce. In the freight yard trains are broken up and the cars shunted into other trains according to destination. At a free port cargoes are broken up and reassembled in different ships, also according to destination.

At Staten Island a \$3,500,000 warehouse will provide room for storage and manipulation of cargoes. Exporters and importers cite rubber, tin and wool to illustrate the possible advantages of the free zone. These commodities are now shipped from the producing countries to England and then shipped here.

Washington's chief interest in the project is its possible favorable effect on American merchant shipping. With transshipment of cargoes established at American ports, American ships would be in a favorable position to get the new business which would result.

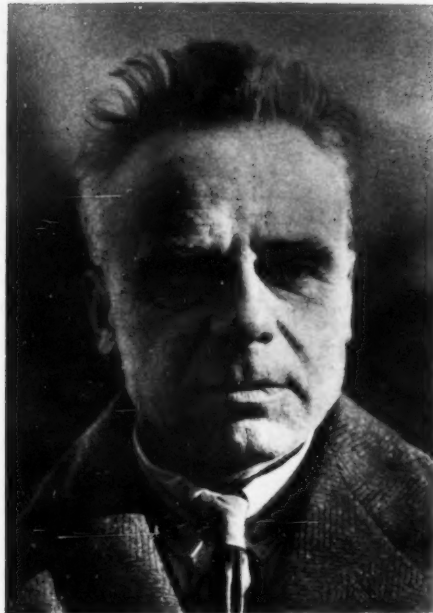


PART OF A \$30,000,000 INVESTMENT THAT HAS LONG LAIN IDLE.

One of the Staten Island piers to be included in the free port zone, where cargoes can be sorted for transshipment without payment of duty or posting of bond.

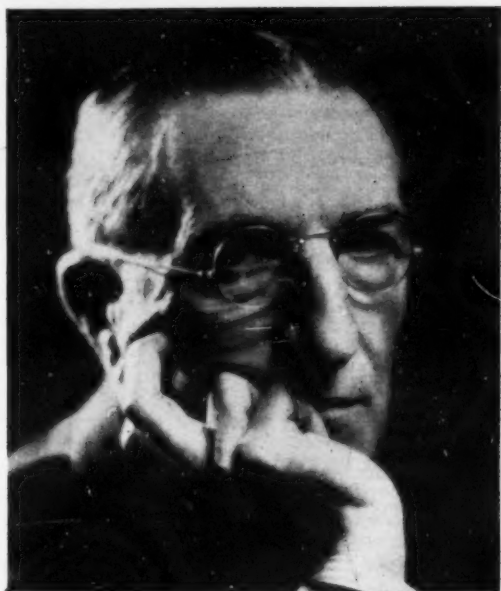
(Times Wide World Photos.)

BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS



ECONOMIST-BIOGRAPHER.

H. N. Brailsford, noted Englishman, whose new book, "Voltaire," revives interest in the great liberal and foe of bigotry, fanaticism and cruelty, which in his day were mostly religious.



ROBERT BRIFFAULT.
"Europa," his pre-war panorama, still is a best seller.

USES NEW LEISURE TO TELL OF RELIGION.

"What God Means to Me" is the title of Upton Sinclair's newest book, his fifty-fourth. The EPIC founder, defeated recently for California Governorship, is shown at his Beverly Hills home.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



JOHN STEINBECK.

"In Dubious Battle," his new novel, follows "Tortilla Flat."



S. FOWLER WRIGHT.
"The War of 1938," coming out this month from his pen, predicts new carnage.

EDMUND PEARSON.
whose "More Studies in Murder" adds to his horror list.

THE WEEK'S BEST SELLERS

(A symposium from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco.)

FICTION

- "If I Have Four Apples," by Josephine Lawrence (Stokes).
- "The Son of Marietta," by John Fabricius (Little, Brown).
- "It Can't Happen Here," by Sinclair Lewis (Doubleday, Doran).
- "The Jew of Rome," by Lion Feuchtwanger (Viking).
- "Edna, His Wife," by Margaret Ayer Barnes (Houghton Mifflin).
- "The Luck of the Bodkins," by P. G. Wodehouse (Little, Brown).

NON-FICTION

- "The Woolcott Reader," by Alexander Woolcott (Viking).
- "Life With Father," by Clarence Day (Knopf).
- "Seven Pillars of Wisdom," by T. E. Lawrence (Doubleday, Doran).
- "I Write as I Please," by Walter Duranty (Simon & Schuster).
- "Hell Bent for Election," by James P. Warburg (Doubleday, Doran).
- "North to the Orient," by Anne Lindbergh (Harcourt, Brace).



PHYLLIS BENTLEY.

Her new novel, "Freedom, Farewell," published this month, is about old Rome.

The Maestro: Toscanini in Action



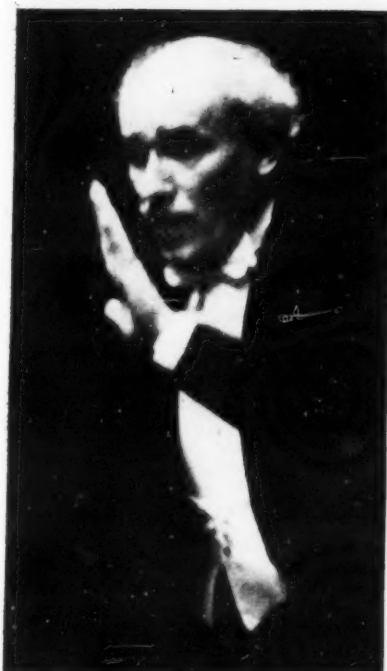
Festoso.



Andante.



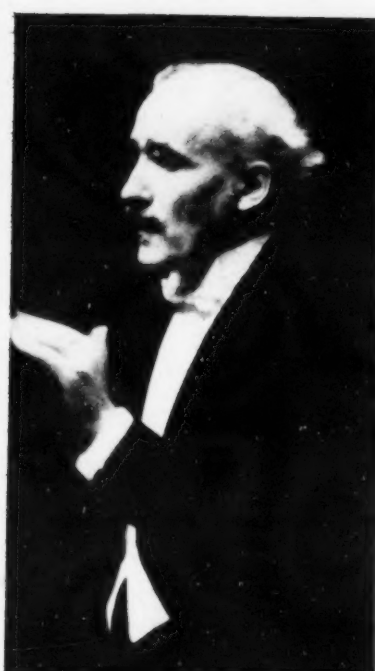
Forzando.



Lento.



Dolcemente.



Rallentando.



Coda.



A tempo.



Finale.

The candid camera, at one of the concerts of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society, makes a record of Arturo Toscanini as he is seen by the musicians of the orchestra in characteristic poses.

(Photos by Bert Lawson, Courtesy: Columbia Broadcasting System)



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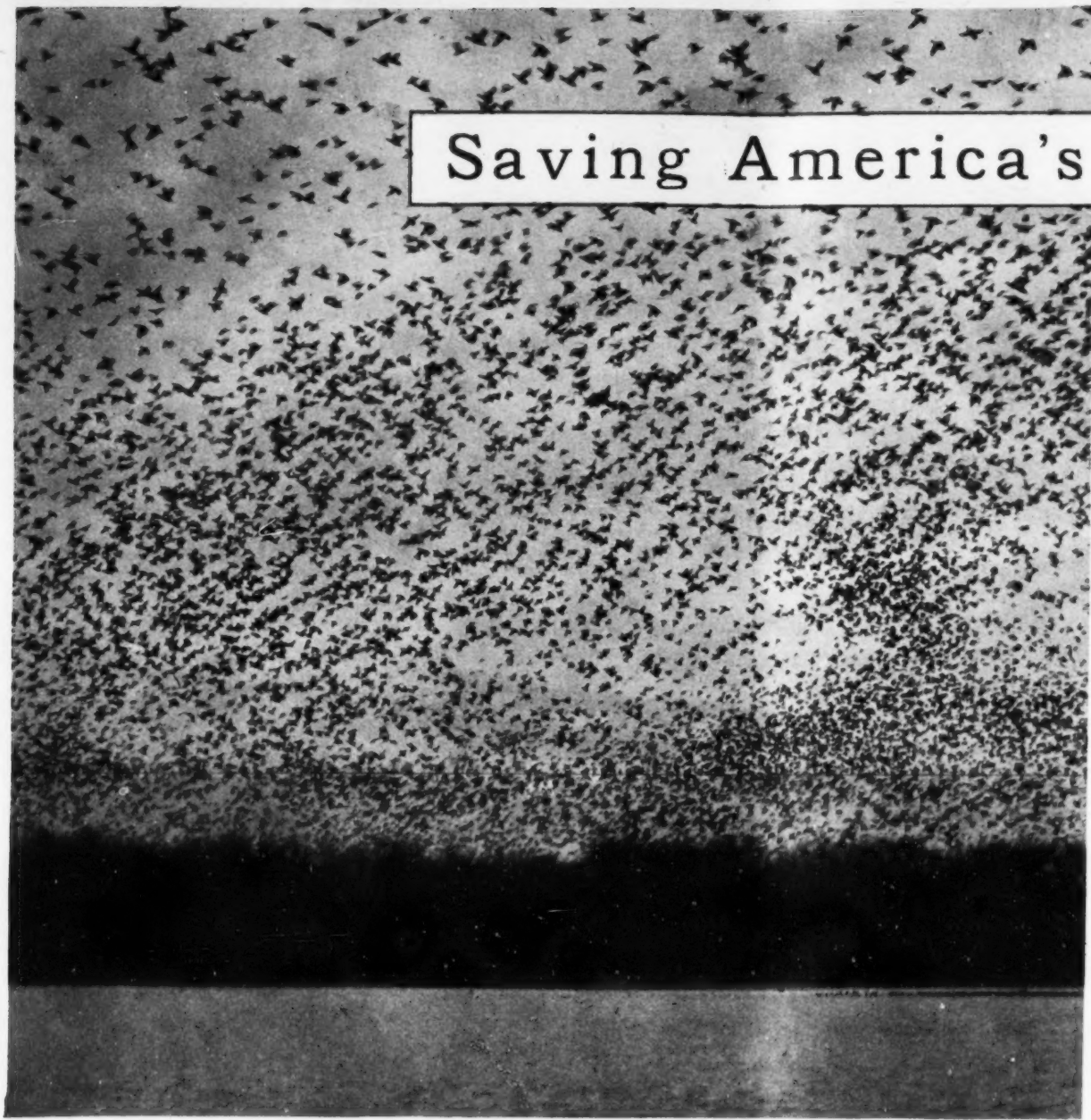
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Thousands of mallard ducks flying over Goose Lake, Arkansas—a scene once common in this country but now a rarity with the flocks of ducks dwindling rapidly. The Biological Survey estimated the duck population of North America at 34,000,000 in 1934, but only one-half of this number survived the shooting season and death from other causes.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



SPORT IN THE MARSHES ALONG THE COAST OF GEORGIA.

Marsh hen hunting on St. Simon's Island. The draining of lakes and swamps has been a big factor in the destruction of migratory water fowl.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



BIG GAME HUNTING IS SCARCELY MORE THAN A MEMORY IN AMERICA.

Two elk and a buffalo bull on a game refuge in Colorado. Since the free range for such animals is so limited, winter feeding often is necessary to prevent their extinction.

(Associated Press.)

THE sportsman who goes out with gun or rod for a day's hunting or fishing may be unaware of his economic importance, but he represents the "consumer element" of a vast industry with an annual turnover estimated at \$1,000,000,000 in its widespread ramifications. He is an acutely dissatisfied customer, however, for wherever sportsmen gather the chief topic of talk is the increasing scarcity of game and fish. The game industry never suffers from overproduction, except of customers.

The North American Wild Life Conference, meeting this week in Washington, D. C., is part of a coordinated effort to put game and fish conservation on a solid, well-organized basis, to unite public and private agencies in a campaign to remedy conditions threatening extinction of many forms of wild life once abundant on this continent.

The buffalo, now almost a museum piece, once roamed the continent in herds numbering millions. Passenger pigeons, once common in flocks so dense as to darken the sky, are extinct; the last of the species died in the Cincinnati Zoo in 1914. The heath hen was one of the commonest articles of food in Colonial times, but is gone forever.

Hunters and fishermen, wasteful as they have been at times, bear only a part of the responsibility for the tremendous shrinkage of one of the nation's greatest resources. The destruction of wild life habitats by agriculture, drainage, deforestation and pollution as the country



filled up with settlers all but finished the havoc.

The two fundamentals of the wild-life program are (1) the restriction of shooting and fishing so as to keep the annual kill at a point well below the annual production and (2) to restore as extensively as possible the natural habitat essential to the production and protection of game.

Such a program involves cooperation among sportsmen, public officials, land owners and all others interested in game. It brings into being a new science and profession—game management. Colleges already are training men for expert service in this field. Massachusetts State College last Fall admitted a class of sixteen to its new two-year training course in wild-life management.

The public only gradually is becoming aware that game may provide a crop for land in much the same way as wheat or cotton or trees, and that certain regions may find one of their most important sources of revenue in their streams and hunting areas. When new plans are worked out, farmers will derive a part of their income from allowing hunters to harvest the annual crop of game on their farms and thus will have an added incentive for encouraging wild life. Birds—1,420 species and sub-species are known to scientists in the United States and Canada—are said to increase the value of farm land by \$2.50 an acre through the eating of weed seeds and insect pests. A single pheasant will devour 300 grasshoppers a day.

Fishing and hunting are not the sports of the rich, but of the millions. Estimates of the number of hunting and fishing licenses sold annually range up to 13,000,000. In 1933, the forty-eight States and Alaska sold licenses to 5,741,965 hunters and received in return fees totaling \$8,754,828. In some States fishing licenses are sold separately, but the figure given included 2,555,010 combined fishing and hunting permits. New York and Pennsylvania each licensed more than 500,000 hunters. A big share of the American public has a keen interest in the game-conservation problem.

There is no easy road to a solution through the passing of laws by the Congress and State Legislatures. The answer must be provided by education of sportsmen and land owners as to their own best interests so they will cooperate whole-heartedly to remedy conditions.



GUESTS AT ONE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S "OUT-OF-DOORS BOARDING HOUSES."

Two deer battling at a hay-feeding station in Glacier National Park in Montana. (Associated Press.)

GAME MANAGEMENT MAY PROVIDE ADDED INCOME FOR THE FARMER.

Shooting off surplus game birds, the annual harvest, gives the main flock a better chance to survive. (Times Wide World Photos.)



THE RATIO SEEMS TO BE SIX ANGLERS TO ONE FISH.

A crowded stream in the East, where few fish survive the first day of the open season despite the planting of thousands of fish from State hatcheries.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

Scientific and Engineering News

The New York Navy Yard's First Drydock Launching



THE FIRST LAUNCHING OF ITS KIND IN THE HISTORY OF THE NAVY YARD IN NEW YORK.

Water pouring into the drydock in which the man-of-war Erie was built because the inclined building ways were needed for overhaul and repairing work. Nearly an hour was required for the flooding of the drydock so that the ship would float.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



FOR SKATING IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME!

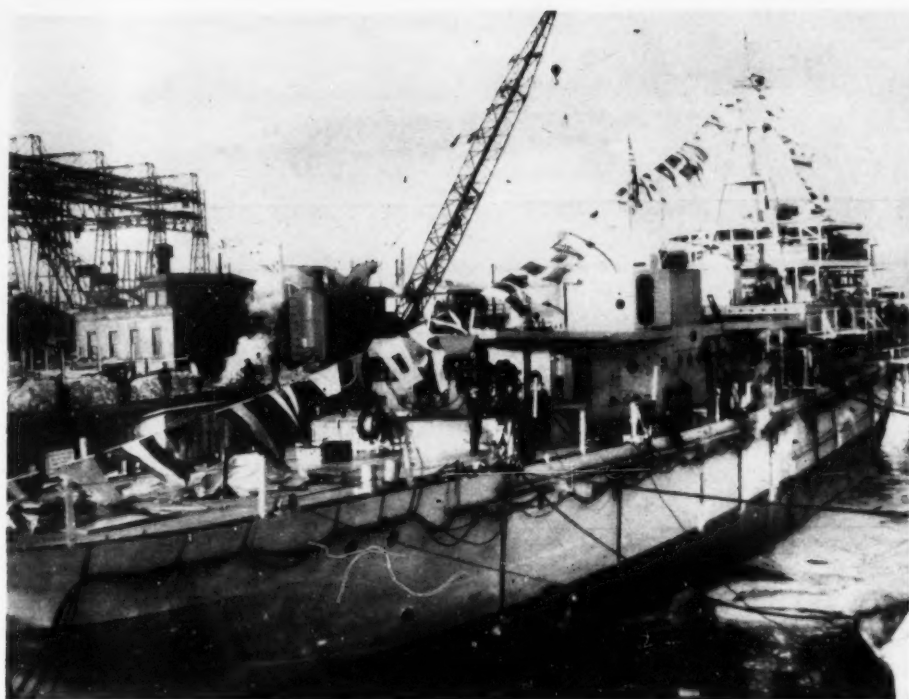
Edward Kelly of Chicago demonstrating a secret coating which, when heated, is applied to ordinary floors, giving an ice-like surface suitable for year-round skating. The "chemical ice" is applied with a brush.

(Times Wide World Photos, Chicago Bureau.)

A NEW SUBSTANCE TO END HEADLIGHT GLARE.

Edwin H. Land of Boston demonstrating his "Polaroid," a transparent sheet of millions of tiny crystals, which polarizes light by combing out light waves so they vibrate in single plane. Such a sheet on windshields and lenses kills glare. It also permits three-dimension photography and adds new colors to electric signs.

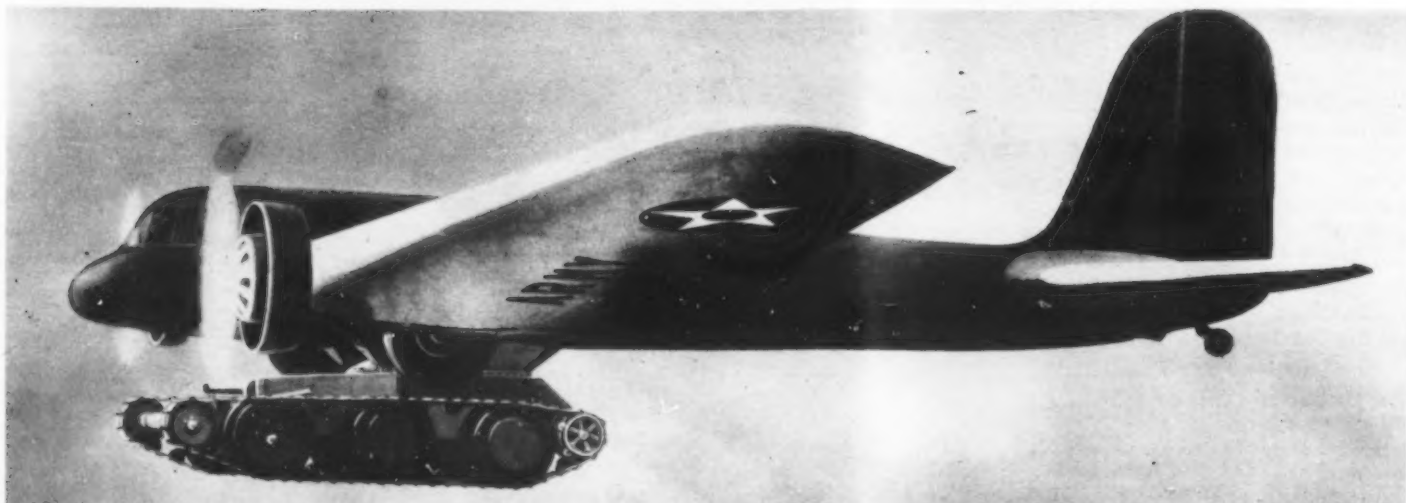
(Times Wide World Photos.)



A VESSEL WHICH COMBINES FEATURES OF GUNBOAT AND CRUISER.

The man-of-war Erie, a 2,000-ton vessel costing \$2,000,000, shown at the novel launching. The vessel, 382 feet in length and 41 feet in beam, is the first of its kind in this country, and so far as known no other country possesses one like it. Classified outside treaty limitations, it is designed for coastal patrol duty, but is armored and armed so that it could be used for sea patrol work in time of war.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



A PROPOSED NEW TOY FOR MARS.

A giant plane carrying a four-ton tank as visualized by Walter Christie, developer of the high-speed Christie tank. His idea is that the plane would land the tank behind enemy lines, where it would go into action at a speed of 60 miles an hour.

(Associated Press.)

All-American Track Team

WHEN Daniel J. Ferris selected his 1935 All-American track and field team, he put at the head of the list Jesse Owens, ebony-hued spiked-shoe flash from Ohio State, to supplant Ralph Metcalfe as the country's foremost sprinter.

Mr. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, announced his All-American selections in the new Spalding's Athletic Almanac, just off the press.

Owens made sprinting history last year. The Buckeye Bullet gained high place in three classes—the 200 meters flat, 200 meters low hurdles and running broad jump. He lost the national championship in the first to Metcalfe, in the hurdles to Dale Schofield, and the jump to Eulace Peacock, Negro comet, but ranked first for the mythical All-American on his general showing for the year. Last Spring he broke world's records in these three events: 220 yards on the flat, 0:20.3; furlong hurdles, 0:22.6; broad jump, 26 feet 8 1/4 inches.

Besides Owens, there are only three athletes with more than one place on the paper team—Joe McCluskey and Percy Beard of the New York A. C., and Henry Dreyer of Rhode Island State College.

McCluskey, former Fordham flash, was picked for the 5,000 meters and the steeplechase—events in which he hopes to compete in the Olympics. Dreyer was named as No. 1 hammer thrower and 35-pound weight thrower, and Beard was named for two hurdling places.

Keith Brown of Yale returned to the roster as pole vaulter. Besides the above, including Eulace Peacock, the "team" also embraces Ben Johnson, Chuck Hornbostel, Glenn Cunningham, Cornelius Johnson and Jack Torrance. The eleven men have touched about 30 records at one time or another, and furnish splendid material for an American Olympic team.

GOING PLACES —FAST.

Jesse Owens, Buckeye Bullet, who tops the Ferris All-American list, getting away for a quick journey.

(Associated Press.)



HE FLIES THROUGH THE AIR.

Percy Beard, champion hurdler, soaring with the greatest of ease.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE CUP THAT CHEERS.

Glenn Cunningham, mile record holder, with one of his trophies.

(Associated Press.)



TWO HEAVY- WEIGHTS.

Henry Dreyer hurling the ball for a record.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



WINGED FEET.

Joe McCluskey justifying his N. Y. A. C. emblem.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



CROSSING THE BAR.

Keith Brown of Yale vaulting to 14 feet 1 1/2 inches.

(Associated Press.)



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**A GOOD SCRUBBING OF THE HANDS PRECEDES
ALL OTHER CARE.**

Marsha Hunt, movie actress, is shown giving her fingertips a workout. This makes final cleaning with a soft instrument such as an orange stick possible, rather than with a hard steel file.



**HAND CREAM MAY BE LEFT ON ALL NIGHT
UNDER COTTON GLOVES**

like the ones Marsha Hunt wears in this picture. The cream should be rubbed well into the knuckles and fingertips.

B e a u t y

NICE HANDS

by EMELINE MILLER

It is a small task to keep one's hands soft and smooth despite cold weather and tight gloves if they are given a little special care. It is a good idea to massage them with a cream just after washing them. The cream should be kneaded in rather roughly, and the palms and fingers should be stretched and flexed to improve circulation. The hand cream may be left on all night under a pair of cotton gloves, giving nourishing and softening oils a chance to seep into the pores.

Buffing the nails regularly does them worlds of good. This is to be done before polish is applied, as well as after. The most strenuous buffing comes first, the final rubbing being done just to give polish and added luster. The beauty of one's hands will amply repay the effort involved in this simple routine if it is followed regularly.

**THE TIPS OF THE
NAILS ARE WHIT-
ENED WITH A
SHARP CHALK
PENCIL.**

The white pencil should be kept sharp as a pin point, so that the chalky substance can be applied to the tiniest corners of the nail tip. Marsha Hunt believes that white pencil also helps to keep the nails clean.



**ROSALIND
KIETH
BUFFS HER
NAILS**

for additional luster after applying polish. Buffing the nails strenuously before applying polish improves the circulation in the fingertips, and is an excellent cold-weather measure.



Period Rooms with Modern Treatments

by CHARLOTTE HUGHES.

PROMINENT interior decorators and manufacturers of furniture and house furnishings have cooperated in setting up ten beautiful rooms, period and modern, in a permanent exhibition at the furniture showrooms at Grossfeld House, New York City.

The period and modern rooms shown are equally livable. Moderns who like sparsely furnished rooms could hardly be happy in an exact copy of a Louis XV dining room. Charles H. G. Thompson has done a dining room of that period for the

current exhibition, however, that typifies the treatment that gives a period room livable charm. The essential pieces in the room are authentic, but the suffocating detail in countless small pieces is left out altogether.

The decorators contributing their talents to the Grosfeld exhibition are Mrs. Dodd, Inc., B. Russell Herts, Hammond Kroll, Corbett O'Hara, Elizabeth Peacock, Alice Rand, Eugene Schoen & Sons, Annette Siegel, Charles H. G. Thompson and the Westport Antique Co.

A NATURAL PEARWOOD MANTEL is set off against a gun metal mirror. The bookcases are English sycamore. A row of lights is set in a niche behind clear catalin bars at either end of the fireplace panel. The chairs are upholstered in dark gray and tan. By Hammond Kroll.

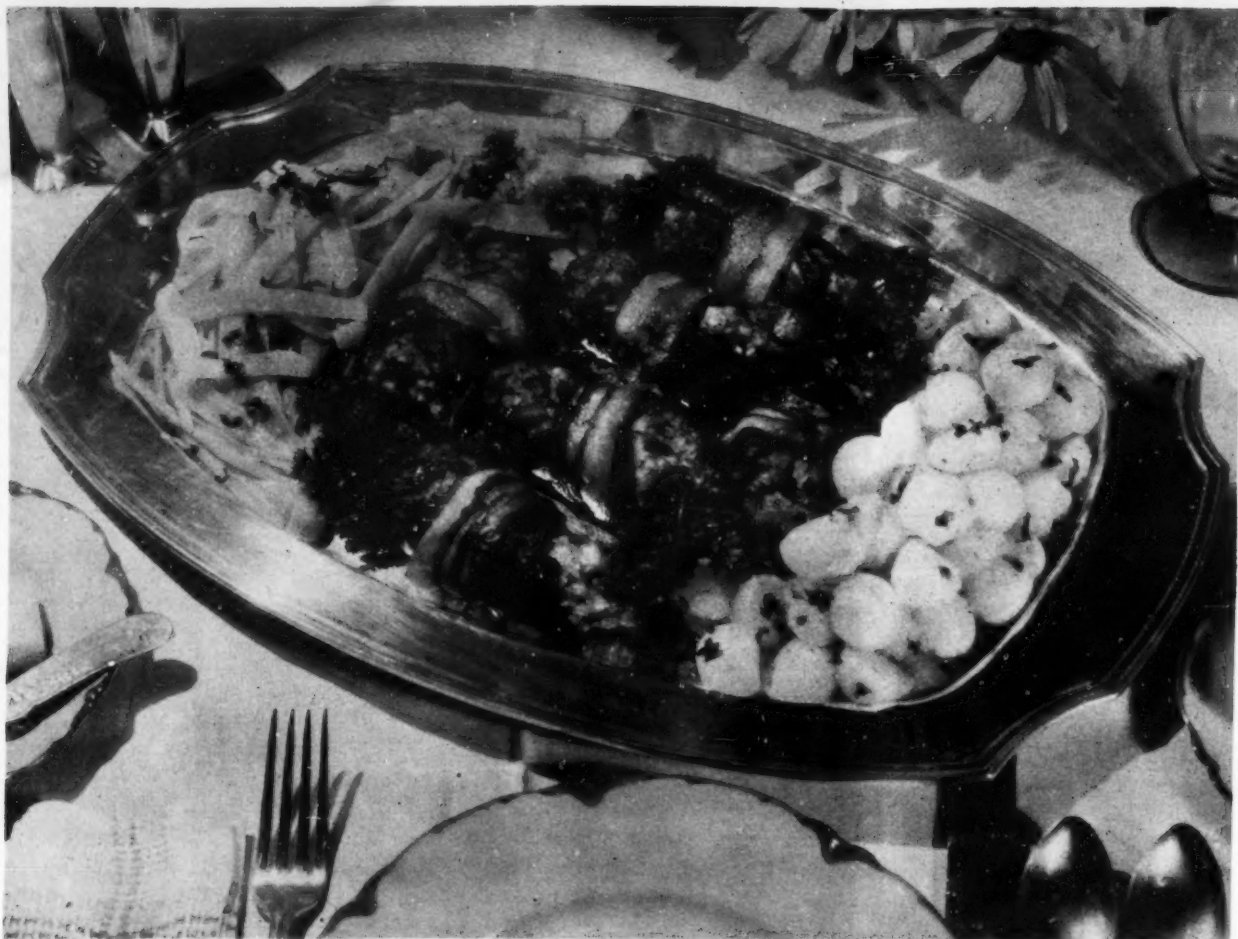


AN ENGLISH REGENCY DINING ROOM by Corbett O'Hara. The furniture, derived from Adam, is mahogany. The walls are pearl gray, the pilasters and ceiling molding are black.



A LOUIS XV DINING ROOM. The sideboard is violette wood, a tropical wood with a dark purplish cast. The table top is of tiles of walnut, inlaid with strips of the same wood cut on a different grain, finished in a lavender cast. The straight chairs are upholstered in rose velvet, the violette wood armchairs are done in gray damask. By Charles H. G. Thompson.

(Photos by Frank Randt.)



BAKED PORK TENDERLOIN BIRDS.

Soften 2 cups of stale bread crumbs with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of milk and 1 egg. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Add 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, 1 tablespoon chopped onion and a pinch of sage. Place 2 tablespoons of dressing on each patty. Roll. Wrap with bacon and secure with a toothpick. Bake in a moderate oven (325-350° F.) 45 minutes.

Serve with parsley potato balls and julienne carrots.

(Courtesy Swift & Co., Kaufman & Fabry Photo.)



GRAHAM GEMS.

1 egg	1 tablespoon sugar
1 cup buttermilk or sour milk	2-3 teaspoon soda
3 tablespoons butter	Pinch of salt
1½ cupfuls fresh graham flour	

Mix thoroughly and bake in muffin rings in hot oven about 10 minutes.

ONE-CRUST APPLE PIE.

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup flour	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup shortening
$\frac{3}{8}$ teaspoon salt	3 tablespoons cold water

Sift the flour and salt together. Cut in the shortening with a pastry flaker or two knives. Dribble in water. Roll out on a floured board or cloth. Line a pie pan and make a built-up fluted rim. Prick the crust with a fork. Bake in a hot oven (450° F.) for 10 minutes.

Filling:

8 McIntosh apples	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water	Few grains salt
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint whipped cream	

Pare, core and slice the apples. Add water and cook lightly covered over low heat until tender. Press through a sieve, add sugar and salt. Chill, turn into baked pastry shell and cover with topping of whipped cream.

(Courtesy N. Y. and N. E. Apple Institute.)

Food

A Hot Supper

for

Cold Nights

by LILLIAN E. PRUSSING

WITH lengthening days and the air still crystal cold, a hot supper is an enticing prospect. Especially on Sundays and such days as have been filled with strenuous out-of-door activities. Then "Let's not dress" is a welcome idea and supper, substantial but not too formal, seems more comfortable than dinner.

A cup of petite marmite will make a good beginning, to be followed by the main course of meat and vegetables, which may be served all at once. An excellent hot platter for cold weather consists of tenderloins of young pork wrapped in strips of bacon and broiled, and served with julienne carrots and parsley potato balls. Hot graham gems will go well with this.

As a special treat to the men there is a luscious one-crust apple pie under a snowy mound of whipped cream. With this a slice of Liederkranz cheese and a large unstylish cup of coffee, with sugar and cream for those who will have it so, will end a perfect meal for a Winter night.



PETITE MARMITE SERVED WITH GRATED AMERICAN CHEESE.

(Courtesy The Hormel Co., Lenz & Janssen Photo.)



New Fashions

SPRING IDEAS

by WINIFRED SPEAR

THE flowers that bloom in the Spring have a great deal to do with new hats. There is an abundance of flowers of all types, some are glazed and some simulate the natural flowers. Then there are flowers made of all sorts of unusual materials, such as feathers and leather. A

rough straw sailor shown on this page has a top-knot of leather flowers that looks like buttons.

The shiny influence in flowers, as well as in many of the new straws, is reflected in hand-bags and shoes. Some are of patent leather only, others are combinations of fabrics.

SHINY WHITE FLOWERS CLUSTERED AT EITHER SIDE OF THE ROLLED BRIM

add width to an oblong-shaped hat of black straw from Best & Co. The black and white printed satin dress is from Rose Amado. The black patent leather bag with pleated black gabardine from John Wanamaker repeats the combination in the shoes from the Delmon Salon at Saks Fifth Avenue.

(All Photos by The New York Times Studios.)



BUTTON-LIKE FLOWERS OF BRIGHTLY COLORED LEATHER WITH RED PREDOMI- NANT

are placed atop the center of this flat-crowned Breton of rough dark blue straw. A wide bandeau with a bow at the back is made of red leather matching the insert around the crown. From Sally Victor.



A FLATTERING DINNER HAT

made of navy blue lace straw with glazed flowers in cornflower blue is from Sally Victor. Shirred chiffon back and sleeves are featured on the floor-length dress of dull silk crêpe from Rose Amado.



IVORY TIPS
Protect the Lips

Marlboro
MILD AS MAY

A CIGARETTE CREATED BY PHILIP MORRIS



**A FAMOUS MILLIONAIRE SPORTSMAN ATTENDS
A MAYFAIR CLUB PARTY.**

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, owner of Discovery and other top-notch thoroughbreds, chatting with Marion Davies at one of the most important gatherings of the Hollywood social season.

(Times Wide World Photos, Los Angeles Bureau.)



DOLORES COSTELLO BARRYMORE AND RALPH MORGAN
at the Mayfair Club party.

HOLLYWOOD AT PLAY



HAROLD LLOYD JR. CELEBRATES HIS FIFTH BIRTHDAY.

The son of the noted screen comedian inspecting his birthday cake with Shirley Temple and Jane Bannister, daughter of Ann Harding, at a party attended by many children of the movie colony.

(Times Wide World Photos, Los Angeles Bureau.)



**HOLLYWOOD CELEBRITIES
AT PLAY.**

David Niven, Merle Oberon, Norma Shearer and her husband, Irving Thalberg, at the Mayfair Club party.



RACING

ENTHUSIASTS.

Jeanette MacDonald and Gene Raymond among the spectators at the Santa Anita track.

The Screen ANN HARDING IN "THE LADY CONSENTS"

IN the picture, "The Lady Consents," a screen adaptation of P. J. Wolfson's novel, "The Indestructible Mrs. Talbot," Ann Harding, stage and screen star, appears in the leading rôle of the abandoned wife who by clever strategy recaptures her husband after he divorces her and marries another woman.



(No. 1.) Michael Talbot (Herbert Marshall), a successful physician, comes to the aid of Jerry Mannerly (Margaret Lindsay) when she is injured by a wild horse owned by the doctor, which she has insisted on trying to ride. The strong-willed Jerry falls in love with Michael and later determines to take him away from his wife.



(No. 2.) At a masquerade ball, Anne Talbot (Ann Harding) receives the undivided attention of Stanley Ashton (Walter Abel), who from the moment he first saw her has been in love with her. The same occasion presents Jerry with the opportunity of captivating Anne's husband, Michael.



(No. 3.) Jerry succeeds in her campaign so well that Michael divorces Anne. Just before he marries Jerry, Anne comes to wish them luck. However, she is not resigned to lose her husband without a struggle and lays plans to win him back.

(No. 4.) Michael begins to regret his marriage to Jerry when she heartlessly forces his father out of her household. He and Anne are brought together again at the bedside of the elder Talbot, who dies from an accidental injury. Michael realizes his mistake and asks Anne to return to him. They celebrate their reunion and the artful way in which they force Jerry to divorce Michael.

PAULINE LORD MAX GORDON Presents RUTH GORDON RAYMOND MASSEY
ETHAN FROME
 from Edith Wharton's Novel, "Ethan Frome," by OWEN and DONALD DAVIS
 Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
NATIONAL THEA., 41st St. Evgs. 8:40, \$1.10-\$3.50
 Mats. Wed., Sat., \$1.10-\$2.75

"Most satisfying musical comedy produced in an American theatre within the length of trustworthy memories."
 ★★ ★★ —Mantle, News.
MARY BOLAND
 In the New 4 Star Musical Comedy Hit
"JUBILEE"
IMPERIAL TH., 45th St., W. of B'way
 Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
 MAXWELL ANDERSON'S
WINTERSET ★★ ★★
 "THE ONE SURE THRUST ABOVE THE SEASON'S GENERAL LEVEL."
 —Richard Lockridge, Sun
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St., W. of 8 Ave.
 Evenings 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"THE BEST OF THE 'SCANDALS'" Percy Hammond, Herald Tribune
GEORGE WHITE'S VALLEE LAHR HOWARD
 ALL NEW SCANDALS 12th STAGE EDITION
 GRACIE BARRIE JANE COOPER
 75 — GEORGE WHITE GIRLS — 75
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE West 42d St. Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. \$1 to \$2.50
 400 GOOD SEATS—EVERY NIGHT \$1


3 MEN ON A HORSE
 "FUNNIEST AND GOOFIEST FARCE IN MANY MONTHS." — Sobol, Journal
 "... A topsy-turvy comedy ... shrewd and jocular horseplay ... the laughs come in the right place." —ATKINSON, Times
PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:45
 Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:45—5:00 to \$2

Sam H. Harris presents
JANE COWL
 In a New Comedy
"FIRST LADY"
 by Katharine Dayton and Geo. S. Kaufman
MUSIC BOX THEATRE, 45th STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.
 EVGS. 8:30. MATS. THURS. AND SAT., 2:30

GEORGE ABBOTT presents
BOY MEETS GIRL
 A New Comedy by BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
CORT THEATRE 48th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:50—5:00 to \$3
 Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:40—5:00 to \$2. B'ry. 9-0046

GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES
 in
VICTORIA REGINA
 By LAURENCE HOUSMAN
BROADHURST THEA., W. 44th St. Evs. 8:30 Sharp
 NO PERFORMANCES TUESDAY EVENINGS

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
 (in association with LEE EPHRAIM)
CALL IT A DAY
 A comedy by Dodie Smith
 with Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale
MOROSCO THEA. 45th St., West of Broadway Mats. Thursday and Saturday at 2:30
 Evenings 8:30

Beg. SATURDAY—Feb. 8
PAUL MUNI IN "THE STORY OF LOUIS PASTEUR"
 Presented by Warner Bros.—A Cosmopolitan Prod. — A First Natl. Pict. **STRAND—25c**
 Broadway and 47th Street To 1 P. M.

RADIO CITY **MUSIC HALL** SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION
 Week Beginning February 6th **ROCKEFELLER CENTER**
LESLIE HOWARD and BETTE DAVIS
 in "THE PETRIFIED FOREST"
 with Genevieve Tobin—Humphrey Bogart
 A Warner Brothers Picture
 Gala Stage Revue with MUSIC HALL Ensembles—Symphony Orchestra.
 First Mezzanine seats may be reserved in advance—Phone COLUMBUS 5-6555.



JAMES RENNIE AND ILKA CHASE
 in "Co-respondent Unknown," coming to the Ritz Theatre next week.
 (Talbot.)



MARGARET ANGLIN, who returns to the Broadway stage, after an absence of seven years, in Ivor Novello's play, "Fresh Fields," opening next week at the Empire Theatre.
 (White.)



TEDDY HART, WILLIAM LYNN, SHIRLEY BOOTH AND BETTY FIELD
 in the comedy "Three Men on a Horse," at the Playhouse.
 (Vandamm.)

RULES FOR MID-WEEK PICTORIAL AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION.
 Prize-winning pictures in the Amateur Photographic Competition are published in the last issue of each month. MID-WEEK PICTORIAL awards a first prize of \$15 for the best amateur photograph, \$10 for the second best photograph and \$3 for each of the other photographs accepted. Amateur photographs must be submitted by the actual photographer, they must carry return postage and should be addressed to the Amateur Photograph Editor, MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, 229 West Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y.

UNITED ARTISTS **RIVOLI** The one ... and only
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
 in **MODERN TIMES**
 Written, directed and produced by CHAS. CHAPLIN
 Released thru UNITED ARTISTS
 B'WAY at 49th ST. Midnite Shows. Continuous Performances From 9 A. M. Popular Prices EVERY DAY



(No. 1.) The members of the Hilton family (played by Philip Merivale, Jeanne Dante, John Buckmaster and Gladys Cooper), start the first day of Spring with a happy breakfast.

(All Photos by Vandamm.)



(No. 2.) Kath Hilton (Florence Williams), the elder daughter, is spurned by Paul Francis (Glenn Anders), an artist, with whom she has fallen in love while posing for her portrait.



(No. 3.) Roger Hilton (Philip Merivale), the father of the family, finds a temptress in the person of the famous actress Beatrice Gwynne (Claudia Morgan), a client whose income tax has demanded his professional services.



(No. 4.) Dorothy Hilton (Gladys Cooper), the mother, discovers that a lonely bachelor, Frank Haines (Lawrence Grossmith), whom she has met only that day, has fallen madly in love with her at first sight. She doesn't know what to do about it.

The Stage "Call It a Day"

IN her new comedy, "Call It a Day," which the Theatre Guild presents at the Morosco Theatre, Dodie Smith, the author, writes of the important happenings of a substantial middle-aged couple and their two young daughters and son all in the course of one bright Spring day. In nine scenes, picturing the day from 8 in the morning to midnight, are shown the puppy-love affairs of the adolescent children and the momentary fancies of the parents which threaten the even tenor of twenty years of married life. Miss Smith, an English playwright, first won dramatic fame under the pseudonym of C. L. Anthony with her comedy, "Autumn Crocus," a Broadway hit of a few season back.



(No. 5.) Midnight in the Hilton home after a day that has ended with all problems settled. Roger and Dorothy have decided that their twenty years of married life are worth extending.

"I GAMBLED 3c and WON a 300% INCREASE in Salary"

*A Message to Men and Women
Who Are Dissatisfied With Themselves*

THIS is the story of a gamble—a 3c risk—which increased my salary 300%! I am not, and never was, a gambler by nature. In all probability I never would have taken the chance if a great deal of money had been involved.

I was a clerk in a bank—discontented, unhappy. I was not getting ahead. There didn't seem to be much hope in the future, *regardless* of conditions. I wanted to earn more money—a lot more money. I wanted to wear better clothes and have a good car, and travel. I wanted to be on a par with people I then looked up to. I wanted to feel equal to them mentally and financially.

But it seemed hopeless. It was easy enough to blame "conditions" for my situation. Yet in my own heart I knew *that* wasn't the real trouble. I was afraid of losing my job. I was afraid of the future. I could see nothing ahead but a hard struggle. I would live and work and die—just one of the millions who hired their lives away. Irritable, discouraged, I could not think clearly. I was "scatterbrained." I had a thousand half-baked ideas to make more money, but acted on none.

Today I am making *four times* what I was, have increased my earnings 300%. My whole outlook has changed. And I feel that the years ahead promise still more to come, even richer opportunities to be capitalized through the workable plans I have now made.

* * *

This 300% increase is a bank clerk's *true* experience. And his story is typical of hundreds of other formerly dissatis-



W. L. GEORGE, celebrated writer, whose articles have been so widely syndicated, is but one of the many leading figures who have paid their tributes to this deep-reaching plan of mental development.

fied men and women who also gambled 3c and won equally amazing returns.

For example, a South Carolina dyer tells of increasing his income by \$3,465 in eighteen months. A chain store manager in Orange, N. J., has received a \$1,000 a year salary raise. A Brooklyn, N. Y., upholsterer, on the strength of one simple idea which came to him through his new-found knowledge of how to *get* and what to *do* with ideas, was called to Hollywood under contract with one of the leading producers, creator of the most famous animated cartoon character.

From California an electrical engineer has reported a sure \$500 extra ahead of him. An insurance agent in Maryland, faced with a slack season, instead increased his business 20%. A Chicago salesman, who determined he would double his income within 12 months, reached his goal in only 10 months. A florist increased his earnings 100%; a woodworker 50%; an architect was promoted 3 times; a salesman doubled his sales; an assistant surveyor doubled his salary; a clerk went in business for himself, trebling his income; a shop assistant became manager of her department.

And these are but a *few* examples. For, thanks to their willingness to risk a 3c stamp to get this famous little book about Pelmanism, a *great many* aggressive men today have growing bank accounts. They have their own homes. They are respected by their neighbors and have won the comforts and pleasures of life. When they are old, they will not be mill-stones around anyone's neck. Their children will not have to support them.

These men now look forward to the future with confidence and without fear. Once they wandered through life aimlessly. Today they have definite goals and the *will* to reach them. Once their discontent was expressed in vague wishes. Today their slightest dissatisfaction results in effective action.

What magic was it that caused the change in their circumstances? How did this bank clerk, for example, change his whole life so remarkably? The answer in one word is—Pelmanism.

Pelmanism taught them how to think straight and true. It crystallized their scattered ideas. It focused their aim on one thing. It gave them the will power to carry out their ideas. It improved their memories. It taught them how to concentrate—how to observe keenly. Initiative, resourcefulness, organizing ability, forcefulness, were the natural result. Mind-wandering and indecision became things of the past.

These successful men (and many women as well) have written remarkable letters in appreciation of what Pelmanism has done for them. For the cost of a postage stamp they sent for the booklet about Pelmanism, called "Scientific Mind Training." Reading this free book started them. They ran no risk when they took up Pelmanism, because of the Institute's truly astonishing guarantee. All they did gamble was a 3c stamp—and they are years and dollars better off now than they would have been had they not written for this interesting little book.

* * *

The Pelman Institute will be glad to send a copy of "Scientific Mind Training" to any interested individual. This book is free. It explains Pelmanism. It tells what it does for the mind. It tells what Pelmanism has meant to others. For over 25 years Pelmanism has been helping people to happiness. Over 750,000 others have studied this remarkable science. Among those who have praised it are such great world figures as George Lunn, Chairman of the New York Public Service Commission; Frank P. Walsh, former Chairman of the National War Labor Board; Judge Ben B. Lindsey, founder of the Denver Juvenile Court; Sir Harry Lauder; Granville Barker, actor-manager and playwright; Bruce Bairnsfather, creator of the famous character "Ol' Bill"; Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scout movement; H. R. H. Prince Charles of Sweden, and many others. Your whole life may be altered as a result of reading "Scientific Mind Training." Send the coupon. You have nothing to lose. If Pelmanism does not help you it costs you nothing. There is no obligation in mailing the coupon. No salesman will call on you. Decide *for yourself* what to do after you read the free book about Pelmanism. Mail the coupon NOW.

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